## FIGHTING THEM OVER.

What Our Veterans Have to Say About Their Old Campaigns.

#### STONE'S RIVER.

The Assault on the Unprepared Right Wing-The Protended Re-onforcements-The Final Struggle on the Ratt Bank of the Biver.

TO THE EDITOR: In "Carleton's" history of the battle of Stone's River there are a few strors, as I saw it. Without pointing out the special contrast between his account and as I saw it, I would, with your permission, make a few statements which shall cover the main selected of Minimum.

points of difference.

After reaching the field on which the great After reaching the field on which the great struggle was to occur, the 30th of December, (Tuesday,) was occupied in manuvering for position. The shirmishing was so general all along the lines that it would be difficult to determine which was the most valuerable or which the strongest part of the enemy's lines. Ekirmishing was brisk all along the lines, ospecially along the left and center; but at every point where our lines were advanced the enemy stubbernly gave way.

#### AS NIGHT SETTIED DOWN

as NIGHT SETTIAD DOWN
upon us the soldiers by down to rest, weary
from hard marched, in a good position for defense should an attack come from the front, with
our eyes open. Our right was too attonuated,
without sufficient support, as we were expected
to act on the offensive instead of defensive,
and the main movements were to be made by

the Left Wing.

Long before daylight our pickets reported
the cound of moving troops in our front from
left to right. As day began to dawn the troops
were aroused to propure for the day's duties.

The artillery horses

#### WERE SENT TO WATER,

were sery to warran, and to the front, to our right, but directly to the front of Willich's Brigade, which faced west. The horses were taken about one-fourth of a mile, to a small brook which flows into Overall's Creek. While the horses were being watered Creck. While the horses were being watered and the men preparing breakfast, the guns yet stacked in line, the enemy made a rapid advance upon our flank and front, without skirnishers, so that their lines were not observed in the fog and haze of the early morning. They came with such force and so precipitately that our men were confused—they were taken by complete surprise. Some fied to precipitately from the first attack that they did not even wait to take their guns from where they were stacked.

was far away. He had not heeded the warnings of the early hours. Even when he heard the roar and rattle he could not believe the battle was on, so confident was he that Crittanden and Thomas were to do this battle. After the first coalangit and the first excite ment was peat our forces railiad changed their After the first onslaught and the first excitement was past our forces rallied, changed their front to repel the enemy from the new direction, and resisted with a stubborness which is truly commendable. Attacking the army in the finnk brought to bear an overwhelmingly superior force of the enemy to any troops of curs which could be adjusted to the new position. Begiment after regiment and brigade after brigade were

TORN FROM THEIR WELL-TAKEN POSITIONS and obliged to change front either to right or rear to repel the still advancing and victorious floe. I will not follow them in detail—only give you a note of what our regiment had to, which can be taken as a sample of what others did. We were in the Second Brigade of Negley's Division. Several times our position was changed to meet the advancing foe. At last, when we were compelled to rotire from the original line of battle, the Bight Wing had been crumbled little by little until not an arganized body of troops was left on our right. The fighting was as heavy in our rear as in our front; our ammunition was nearly exhausted and the bayonet the only resource for safety. We changed front to right an first company, then front to rear, and TORN FROM THEIR WELL-TAKEN POSITIONS

#### WITH PIXED BAYONETS

with Fixed BAYONETS that forest, The forest was thick with killed and wounded of both robel and Union soldiers, showing that the fighting here had been desperate and the same ground had been fought over by friend and foe. The enemy was in our front and rear. Several times we changed frost to rear and charged back upon the advancing foe. Our brigade was the last to leave the endars, and when half way across the open field toward than pike, the enemy showing a disposition to fallow, we again charged back into the codars, chacked the advance of the enemy by the sudden coulbroharje, and after delivering the few

PRIDAY DAWNS.

The rain has coased, but the dark clouds yet lower in the sky. Each army seems to feel easier and begins to move more freely. Yan Cleve's Division has been sent across to the east side of the river. The most of our artilieast side of the river. The most of our artil-lery has been massed on a rise of ground near the west bank. Our division is placed in easy supporting distance near the west bank of the river, in rear of the artillery. Before noon an artillery duel was indulged in by both armies; then all was quiet again. At about 3 p. m. heavy forces are seen moving in front of our left. It is the right wing of the rebel army under Brecklurides moving to under Breckluridge moving to

#### ORUSH THE DIVISION OF VAN CLEVE

as McCook's command had been swept from its position on Wodnesday. On came the masses in full view of our sarmy. Our cannon can reach every part of the field over which they must pass. The artillery opens with an enflading fre, and, as each gun belokes forth its missiles of death and destruction, the rebut can be a result of the missiles of death and destruction, the rebut can be a result of the same of the sam ranks are rent and tern; but on they came with almost an irresistible power. Van Cleve's Division is routed and driven across the river. Now is the supreme moment of the battle. In their precipitate pursuit, the ranks of the en-emy have become confused and broken, but they charged to the very water's edge. This is THE MOST EXCITING TIME OF ALL.

they charged to the very water's edge. This is THE MOST EXCITING TIME OF ALL.

It is now that that graud counter-charge is made which drove the rebel herde from the field. It was this charge upon which that grand song, "Who'll have the Loft?" is based; the song which immortalizes the gallant Col. Scott, of the 19th 181. Our brigade was lying just back from the river's bank, on the "est side. When the opportune time came, the order was "Forward! double-quiek, march." Col. Stanley, of the 18th Chio, commanding the brigade, shouted: "Up, my Michiganders, and at 'em!" We did not wait for a second invitation or command. The double-quiek became a rush and a run. In crossing the river the ranks were necessarily broken, but it did not stop our progress or alacken our speed. The retreat of the enumy became a rout. They field, helter-skelter, back over the ground upon which they had so recently exultingly advanced, throwing away their guns and all else which might impede their flight. After the first impetuous charge our progress became slower and slower. We pushed after them through the woods, out into the open cornfield, until our advance was far beyond the original line of the enemy and darkness prevented any farther pursuit. Large numbers of prisoners were taken, four pieces of artillery and a stand of colors were cuptured, and we were masters of the situation. Firing continued until late in the night, but gradually died away. This ended the great battle of Stone's Elver.

In the night a told, wintry rain set in. All

#### THE LAST SCENE.

In the night a cold, wintry rain set in. day Saturday that pouring rain continued, and we yet in line of battle in an open field, with the mud becoming deeper and deeper every hour. During the day there was but little firing on either side. The night was no improvement on the previous one. It still rained incessantly. Sunday morning, Jau. 4, dawned clear and bright, with no clouds in the dawned clear and bright, with no clouds in the sky and no enemy in our front. He had retreated during the night, leaving the dead and wounded for us to care for. During to-day the army rested, excepting burial parties, who were busy all day burying the dead of friend and foe. Monday morning we advanced into Murfreesboro, driving the rear guard of the enemy's cavalry from the town, and following him far to the south, toward Manchester.—D. D. Rose, Co. A, 11th Mich.

#### RESACA.

#### The Part the 20th Iowa Took in that Fight.

The Part the 20th Iowa Teck in that Fight.

To THE EDITCE: The 20th Iowa was first mustered a Clinton, Iowa, on the 30th of September, 1862, and had its first experience in blood and thunder at Chickasaw Bayou and Arkanas Post. From this time till the close of the war the regiment was in active service and in many tight places, but always came out with honor. Failing to see any mention of the regiment in your columns, I will mention one or two instances of gallantry, with the hope of drawing something from the more powerful pen of some member of the regiment.

On May 13, 1804, the 20th Iowa, commanded by Col. Milo Smith, was on the extreme right of the First Division, Fifteenth Corps, under the command of Gen. P. J. Osterbaus. As we moved up and took position on the hights west of Ressea, we were greeted by a calute from all the rebut betteries along the line. There seemed for a time to be literally no room between the missiles of solid chot, shell; grape and canister that rattled among the tires and rocks. Our Chief of Artillery (Tandgraver), perceiving this to be a two-banded game, hardened to the front. Soon our Parrotts were in position and tabling back very anadly. The boom of artillery continued through the afternoes, and the skirmish-line was advanced. The sharp creak of the Springfield could be heard in all julie of the roor. I shall never

#### JACKSON, MISS.

JACKSON, MISS.

Seferings of the Right Corps.

To THE EDITOR: Like thousends of other old soldiers I have read and enjoyed the story of Comrades Mason and Fry. It has most vividly brought back to my mind many events of that terrible Summer of 1963, in the awamps of Mississippi, the most futal campaign of my regiment's three years of service. If I correct a date in the comrades story it is only in the interest of history, which should be correct, especially as regards dates. It was the night of the 16th of July that Johnston evacuated Jackson, and not the 15th, and our troops entered the city the morning of the 17th. This fact I take from my own diary, written on the spot, from which I will quote: "July 17.—At daylight this morning the Second Division (Ninth Corps) being in front, we heard loud cheering, and afterwards ascertained that the robels had evacuated Jackson during the night." The 23th Mass, of Gen. Forrer's Brigade, was the first regiment inside the works, and raised its fing on the capitol. So much for history; but in the brief account of this short three weeks' campaign sgainst Johnston what does not memory reproduce! Those days on the hot dasty roads, in a broiling sun: much for history; but in the briof account of this short three weeks' campaign against Johnston what does not memory reproduce! These days on the hot, dusty reads, in a breiling sun; poor rations, or nene at all, except the fields of green corn; water that even the animals refused to drink; no cover at night from the poisonous air or tempest, for we left all our tents at Vicksburg. We did not undressone, and I did not take off my boots, except to put them on again immediately. I am almost surprised that the comrades do not mention that fearful thunder storm the night of July 7, that was admitted to be the worst of the many we had that Summer; that stopped the army meroments and drove us out of the reads into bivone; when the artillery study in the reads and horses were so frightened as so terrified at the continuous fashes of lighting that it was all I could do for hours to control him, while drenched to the akin, and my boots even full of water. What a night that was I

Now, I would like a little information, and doubt not some reader can supply it. As we advanced into the battle at Jackson, the afteradvanced into the battle at Jackson, the after-neon of the 10th, my regiment was on the ex-treme right of the Ninth Corpa, and en our right was an Ohlo regiment, of Smith's Divis-ion of the Sixteenth Corps. It is my impres-sion that it was the 44th Ohlo. It was either the 44th or the 45th Ohlo. The next day (11th) the same regiment, or part of it, was on our right, and its skirmishers connected with those right, and its skirmishers connected with those of my regiment. It suffered some loss at the same time that two of our companies lost a number of men. By the Colonel's order I went out to our right front to find the line, and in the bushes saw two boys of the Ohio regiment who had just been killed, and a Lieutenant in command of the picket-line advised me to get back to my regiment unless my duty kept me there. As bullets were flying pretty thick, I concluded to take his advice, for the robel sharpshooters, only 200 yards or so away, thick, I concluded to take his advice, for the rebel sharpshooters, only 200 yards or so away, were up in trees picking off our men, and their aim was very sure. If that Ohio Lieutenant is living I should like to hear from him. Our Corps (Ninth) lost in this battle 37 killed, 258 wounded, and 33 missing; but the fight was nothing to the injury to the Corps from the exposure. It was a complete wreck when it went up the river in August. On the 27th of that month,—a year exactly from our muster into the United States service, 1,040 strong,—we stacked 98 muskets while on the march, near Bryantsville, Ky.

I would like to hear from some of the West-

we stacked 98 muskets while on the march, near Bryantsville, Ky.

I would like to hear from some of the Western comrades about the Jackson campaign. We Eastern boys, from the Army of the Petomac, are proud to have served with them in the Army of the Tennesses. We left them with pleasant memories and high epinions of their soldierly qualities. And now, after 21 years, I am glad to greet them through the columns of TRIS TRIBUNE.—S. A. BARLETT, Adj't, 36th Mass., Boston, Mass.

#### The Essex and the Arkansas,

The Essex and the Arkansas.

To THE EDITOR: "Carleton" is mistaken in his statement that the Essex attacked the Arkansas ram on the night of the 92d of July, 1869. I don't remember what day of the month the Arkansas ram ran through our fiest above Vicksburg, but two days after the Arkansas ran through our fiest the Essex weighed anchor at about 5 o'clock in the morning and attacked the Arkansas under the batteries at Vicksburg in open daylight. The Essex rived to ram the Arkansas and lossen her from her moorings. Instead of striking the Arkansas the Essex struck the shore near her bow and "rounded to" alongside of her. We had a sharp little fight for a few minutes, but failed to dislodge the Arkansas; and boing very alumy for want of power, the Essex "rounded to" under the fire of the ram and all the Contesting—and went on down and joined Farragui's fleet, being the only wessel that ever passed by the batteries at Vicksburg in day-light during the whole war. The ram Queen of the West fallowed the Essex that sever

#### THE THIRD CORPS

Why De Misterians Seom, to Agree in Ign: To THE EDITOR: Contrade Harrocomplaint, in your isine of Oct. 2. Third Corps is practically knowed by ans is true, and yet there are good reast they should overlook the borps organd not do it any realinguation. Kes Hooker, the brilliant and able community is a superscript of the bright and able community is a superscript of the bright and able community. Hooker, the brilliant and able comma
the First and Sucond-Division of the
cast a shadow so much longer than t
crly Heintzelman, that he was little
after breaking camp at Spring Hill,
rick's Pay, 1862. The corps coupled a
near the right of the line at York to
was the first troops on the read to Willi
that memorable morning that the
ware not at home to use for the first til
days. I did not see or hear of the on
mander being on the read to Willi
that day nor on the hattlefold. The
commanders were there and operatin
Kilkenny plan—when you see a hea
and Hancock would have been lone;
ling the rebel right had it not been for
tertainment the Third Corps was fu
in front of the ourthworks. in front of the oarthworks.

ing the recoil right. Bad it not seen for tertainment the Third Corps was fur in front of the earthworks.

When Casey's blvision was driven as their camp kettles at Seven Pines at Corps went to the front double-quick, captured part of the abandoned lin Casey's bean soup had time to sool. The Carps headquarters out no figure on the butter of the color of say that they were numbers of Keal Hooker's Divisions than of any other or to which they were subsequently atte WM. DEACON, 87th N. Y.

#### CONDENSED LETTER

John Heingelman, Co. K, 1st Mo. L. A ville, Ill., asks if any readers of THE T who were at the battle of Corinth, Oc.

John Heingelman, Co. K., 187 Mo. L. A ville, Ill., saks if any readers of The T who were at the battle of Corinth, Co. 4, 1882, remember seeing the guerrills who was buried by the roadside, near the hospitals, with one hand protradin ground, as if taking an oath.

Philander Evans, Co. A, 198th N. Y. that the fing of his regiment was the fir plauted on Fort Mahone. He also way J. G. Harker styles himself "Ca Co. A" when that company was in realimanded by J. W. Tibbitts.

Henry Guckert, 39th Ohlo, Marietts writes that the 64th Ill. was assisted 37th Ohlo at Cheraw, and not by the stated by Bimon Themas Callahan i Tribune of the 30th, and that the 15 and 39th Ohlo were on the first line of and were commanded by Gon. John W. A. Marwood, Mt. Picasant, Iowa, c the claim of D. D. Marvin in The Trib the 30th uit., that his regiment open fight at Port Gibson, and says the credit act is due to the 1st I'a, battery, 21st, 2 23d Iowa, and 11th Wis.

O. W. Knatt, Armouk, N. Y., was min as a private in Co. 1, 18th Cenn., Oct. at Hartford, Conn., and mustered out as of the 125th U. S. (colored) Inf., Oct. 8: at St. Louis, Me.

A. Schueller, Beaver Valley, Me., e Nov. 14, 1803, when 18 years of age, at mustered into Co. C, 14th N. Y. Cav. W. tured en Gen. Banke's Eed River can April, 1874, and confined at Camp For Tyler, Tex., until suchasped on Oct. 23 discharged from Co. C, 18th N. Y. Cav. 1, 1806.

H. L. Buchanan, Corporal, Co. A, 30th Statherter, Mo. writes that Commend at D.

decharged from Co. C. 18th N. Y. Cav
15, 1868.

H. L. Buchanan, Corporal, Co. A. 20th
Manchester, Mo, writes that Comrade D
in his communication in regard to Ar
Post, was mistaken in the name of th
General, as Gen. Churchlil was the com
ant instead of Gen. Hill, as stated:

H. C. Evans, De Pere, Wis., thinks th
best man to write an account of the be
Prairie Grove is Comrade E. G. Miller, I
ment Commander of the I was Departs
the fit A. R. and cells was recommended.

ged to meet the advancing averaged to meet the advancing we were compelled to retire from inc of battle, the Right Wing had ad little by little until not an say of troops was left on our right, was as heavy in our rear as in our ammunition was nearly exithe bayonet the only resource for a changed front to right en first hen front to roar, and

#### WITH PIXED BAYONETS

with fixed bayoners' rough that memorable codar forest, twas thick with killed and wounded obel and Union soldiers, showing that mg here bad been desperate and the und had been fought over by friend. The enemy was in our front and everal times we changed front to rear gred back upon the advancing foe. Our was the last to leave the cedars, and naif way across the open field toward ke, the enemy howing a disposition to we again charged back into the cedars, of the advance of the enemy by the suduicarcharge, and after delivering the fowning rounds, fell back in good order to fit of the Murfreesbore pike. This closed active operations of the day; not at 11 ch, as "Carleton" would infer, but rather 19 p. m. It was 4 o'clock before the new a had been thoroughly adjusted and ready again face the fee. Gen. Rosecrans had an in the baddle all day, and present on every it of the field, regardless of danger. This ded the day and ended the year.

AN EPIBODE.

Now occurred an episode, which I have seen a where class mentioned, which will account, to ame degree at least, why on Jan. 1 (Thursday) he enemy did not follow up their woll-carned advantage. During the day a number of rebei prisoners had been taken. After both armies had settled down quietly to reat for the night those prisoners were lying about a few isolated camp-fires, under guard, of course. A few of ear officers approached near them and began talking of the fortunes of the day, saying: "The enemy would have met with a far different reception had our re-enforcements arrived as were expected." "There would be at least 60,000 fresh troops to go into the fight when it should be renewed." "It certainly could be mo later than midnight before they should arrive," and ether like expressions. This was thought by the prisoners to be news which their friends should know. It was then thought necessary to remove the prisoners to a mafer place, and in their movements from place to their "escape," and probably carried the mews "to their friends.

#### PHANTON RE-ENFORCEMENTS

In the meantime quite a large detail had been made from various regiments,—a number from the 11th Mich, and 15th Ill.,—placed under a competent officer, and marched away up the Murfreesboro pike beyond the right of the samy. Here were extensive open fields lying east of Overall's Creek and reaching away to the south. The night was still and of that murky condition when voices may be heard at a great distance. Upon arriving upon this open plain each soldier in the detail became a Brigabier-General, Colonel, or some active officer, and each worked very industriously for a half bour or more manuvering and commanding in a loud voice his imaginary battalions into combatable and secure positions for the night. When this was done each resigned his high mank, was a private again, and went at work very assiduously building camp-fires of the fine cedar rails which they found in abundance. When all the fences which could be found were converted into blazing crackling tamp-fires, the detail returned to their respective commands, and at low 12 all was quiet.

The day had ended not in disaster nor in deseat, but addly to our cost; with

THE ADVANTAGE WITH THE ENEMY.

THE ADVANTAGE WITH THE EMEMY.

True, his advantage had been dearly bought and so had our sacrifice been great.

The night was a gloomy one. The rain poured upon the unprotected armies like nature weeping over the awful carnage. The clay sell was made muddy, and in a fearful condition for the movement of troops or artillery. Breastworks had been thrown up along the least protected part of the line, so that before morning Gen. Resecrats had his army in good shape for defense, expecting the enemy to remem the attack.

seew the attack.

THE NEW YEAR

dewned and and gloomy. The day gradually
wore away, with quite sharp skirmishing and
artillery firing at times, but the enemy did not
seem inclined to renew the attack and resp the
sewn inclined to renew the attack and resp the
sewn inclined to renew the attack and resp the
sewn severely published, but who knows but
what the force of our "40,000 re-inforcements"
may not have had its share of infusence.
He seemed now more inclined to act on the defeasive that to renew the attack. True, during the day he showed himself at different
parts of our front, but again soon retired when
he found we waste ready for him. During the
day our division (Negley's) had been placed in
meserve.

and in many tight places, which honor. Failing to see any menture with honor. Failing to see any menture the regiment in your columns, I will mention one or two instances of gallantry, with the hope of drawing something from the more powerful pen of some member of the regiment. On May 13, 1894, the 90th lows, commanded by Col. Milo Smith, was on the artrome right of the First Division, Fifteenth Corps, under the command of Gen. P. J. Osterhaus. As we moved up and took goaltion on the hights west of Resears, we were greeted by a calute from all the rebel batteries along the line. There seemed for a time to be literally no room between the missiles of solid shot, sholl, grape and consister that ratiled among the trees and rocks. Our Chief of Artillery (Tandgraver), perceiving this to be a two-handed game, hastened to the front. Soon our Parrotts were in position and talking back very saudily. The boom of artillery continued through the afternoon, and the skirmish-line was advanced. The sharp crask of the Springfield could be heard in all luils of the rear. I shall never forget the presence of Gen. Osterhaus along the advanced line and his words of cheer, such as "Steedy, boys, steady. Keep cool. Good alm, boys. Hit the rascals severy time," etc.

The morning of the lith opened warm and bright. Our regiment was waiting in line, cantened the control of cartridges. About 1 o'clock p. m. an Orderly from Gen. Wood came up and spoke in a lew tone to Col. Smith. "Forward" should col. Smith, in a deep, clear voice. The regiment to a man started forward at a double-quick, which soon increased to a hard run, down a steep hill, over a sluggish stream of deep water, and across an old field to the ground time for a single stream of one of the control of the con

#### From Con. Carlin's Aid,

From Gen. Carlin's Aid.

To THE EDITOR: Gen. Howard, in his monograph on the charge at Mission Ridge, leaves the impression that Gen. Carlin's Brigade (First Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Corps) did not take part in that sharge. Carlin's Brigade re-enforced Hooker at Lookout Mountain on the 24th of November, and on the 25th the brigade returned to Gen. Thomas's command about noon and took place on the right of Johnson's Division, to which it belonged, and participated in the charge. I see there is some controversy as to the regiment that made up that brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Corps. had eight regimente, viz., the 2d, 33d and 94th Ohio, 10th and 21st Wis., 88th Ind., 15th Ky, and 104th Ill., and was commanded by Col. A. G. McCook, Gen. Carlin. At the battle of Peach Tree Creek the brigade was commanded by Col. A. G. McCook, Gen. Carlin being absent on leave. During the latter part of the Atlanta eampaign Gen. Carlin had command of the First Division and Col. Hobart, of the 21st Wis., semmanded, the brigade.—W. B. Roby, Lieut, 83d Ohio, and A.-D.-C. te Gen. Carlin, Red Cloud, Neb.

Deserving of Confidence.—There is no article which so richly deserves the entire confidence of the community at BROWN's Buckers and Promobial diseases, Coughs and Colds, should by them. Price Steems.

Pasline Cashman.

To THE EDITOR: Accidently coming across a copy of THE THEBURE, I saw in it an inquiry as to the whereabouts of Pauline Cushman, the noted spy of the Union Army. I am happy to be able to answer the question. While in Arisona some time since I heard numerous times that she was married and living at Casa Grande, 65 miles west of Tucson, on the Southern Pacific Railroad, where she is undoubtedly at present. I never saw her, but have heard it stated that she still has her uniform and weapons hung up in her house. I never heard her husband's name, but a letter to the Postmaster at Casa Grande would probably get the desired information—Jas. P. Byene, Santa Roes, Cal.

#### All Should Read It.

All should Reed It.

To THE EDITOR: The aketches you publish of the stirring times of the war should be carefully read by the boys and young men of our land, that they may know the details of that fearful struggle that saved the Nation from destruction. The horoic sacrifices made by our etitizens and soldiers demands unbounded gratitude and admiration, and THE TRIBURE is undoubtedly the paper which presents the history of the war in its truest light.—L. O. Tom-Linson, Chicago, Ill.

### He Wants The Tribune Always.

To THE EDITOR: Inclosed please find \$1 to renew my subscription to THE NATIONAL TRIBUME. The two years greeting it has brought me from comrades, loyal ladies, and the young folks is not encugh. If Father Time, aided by disease contracted in the service of the country, has not taken me beyond the U. S. postal route before the close of this renewed subscription, I will want it longer.—C. T. HORTOM, Shellsburg, Icwa.

#### Battle of Gettysburg.

This wonderful panorama, which is permanently located in Chicago, Ill., is drawing thousands of strangers to that city. Grand Army Poets from all parts of the country are petting up excursions to that city for the benefit of their Poet fund to view this grand battle.

"Bough on Toothache," instant relief. 18c.

A. Scouling.

Nov. 14, 1862, when he was a subsected into Co. C. 14th N. Y. Cav.; was it tured on Gen. Banke's Red River campaign, April, 1864, and confined at Camp Ford, near Tyler, Tex., until exchanged on Oct. 23, 1864; discharged frem Co. C. 18th N. Y. Cav., Nov. 15, 1865.

H. L. Buchanan, Corporal, Co. A, 30th Mo., Manchaster, Mo., writes that Comrade Dickson, in his communication is regard to Arkanass Post, was mistaken in the name of the rebel General, as Geo. Churchill was the commandant instead of Gen. Hill, as stated.

H. C. Evans, Do Pere, Wis., thinks that the best man to write an account of the battle of Prairie Grove is Comrade E. G. Milley. Department of the G.A.R., and calls upon that comrade to send a communication on that subject to Tax Taisuws.

# A Pretty Woman's Secret.

Fear of discovery, when she resorts to false heir and dyes, is a source of coastant anxiety to her. The very persons from whom she most desires to hise his waning of her charms are the ones most fixely to make the discovery. But there is no reason why she should not regals and retain all the beauty of heir that was her pride in youth. Let her use AYEN'S HAIR VIGOR, and, not only will her her essee to fall out, but a new growth will appear where the scalp has been doutsided and locks that are turning gray, or have actually grown whits, will return to their prictine freshness and brilliance of coles.

AYEN'S HAIR VIGOR cures

Hereditary Baldness. GEORGE MAYER, Flatonia, Texas, sipald at 28 years of age, as his ancelor had been for several generations. Ut bottle of HAIR Victor started a growth soft, downy hair all over his scalp, whis soon became thick, long, and vigorous.

# Ayer's Hair Vigo

is not a dye, but, by healthful stimul-of the roots and color glands, spe restores to its original color hair that Turning Cray.

MRS. CATHERINE DEADER, Po Rocks, Md., had her hair blanched by fright, during the lat war. AYER'S HARE VIGOR rest to its natural color, and made it glossier, and more abundant than been before.

Scalp Diseases

Which cause dryness, britteness, ing of the hair, dandruf, itch annoying sores, are all quickly Ayer's Harr Vigor. It cured have have be itching of the Scalp; the itching of the Scalp Disease and Dandi Beasie II. Beddor, Birling Scalp Disease and Dandi Bedjected, may result in increase, is readily cured by Ayigor. As A Tolict Luxu Ayer's Hair Vigor has a colorloss, eleculy, dell funed, and has the cheet, funed, and has the cheet, plant, and flossy.

## Ayer's Hair

PREPARED Y Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Sold by all Drug

ANTED-BIP KULA L.

Sea tame for the finance to the tame for the finance to the fi

LUMINUS Described Address ENTERPRIST

# ANY ONE

WATCH, ORGUNETTE PHONEY MPG. O. Mention The Melional ?